magine that they could be successfully despised-But whatever might be Burr's secret or avowed opinions of Hamilton, if anything could alter the indement of posterity as to his standing among he men of the Revolution, it would be the idea that his son, in the work before us, is a fair representative of the father's character and transfer to him the whole credit of the letters and papers signed by Washington, which apassured Hamilton would not have desired or value. Otherwise, it contains a good summary of events that transpired. The design, however, is so apparent on almost every page, that it detracts no little from its merits in other respects.

Readers will view with distrust a writer who enters upon his work with so glaring a perversion, as they cannot but feel, of the relations of two men, both entitled to their country's gratinde and remembrance. Among Hamilton's private correspondence,

there is one letter and reply from which we cannot avoid quoting a few passages, as being di-rectly in the very face of Judge Taney's declaration on the Drad Scott decision, in respect to the atter disregard of the degraded state or perfeet contempt of the capacity of the blacks by the men of the Revolution and a few years after. Col. Lawrence had obtained permission of Washington to repair to South Carolina, in prospect of his mother State being invaded by the British. On his departure, Hamilton, who had known of black troops in the West Indies, suggested the idea of raising a body of black levice : " and, introducing Lawrence to Mr. Jay. the President of Congress, he says: "I foresee that this project will have to combat much opposition from prejudice and self interest. The contempt we have been taught to entertain for the blacks makes us fancy many things that are funded neither in resson nor experience; and an unwillingness to part with property of so valuable a kind, will furnish a thousand arguments to show the impracticability or pernicious tendency of a scheme which requires such sacriices. " An essential part of the plan is to give them their freedom with their swords. This will secure their fidelity, animate their courage, and, I believe, will have a good influence upon those who remain, by opening a door to their emanci-

Col. Lawrence, in his letter to Hamilton dated at Charleston, says: "It appears to me that I should be inexcusable in the light of a citizen, if I did not continue my utmost efforts for carrying the plan of the black levies into execution, while there remains the smallest hones of success."

We see, therefore, that he was heart and hand in trying to carry out the views expressed by Hamilton, and must have been aware of his object, and sympathized with him in the same. No one, we think, will deny to Lawrence patriotism and intelligence, or regard for his own State: and though he failed, because of the cupidity of men less patriotic than himself, yet we have here a clear proof that the position taken in Judge Taney's opinion does not comport with history.

it been brought out on a different principle,

The Christian Examiner has long held a high mination in our country, and its ability as literary work is conceded by those who canibingen School of divines and critics in Gerany. While exhibiting the great ability of ed from a proper use of his investigations,

shake the foundations, which will stand unassiz's Natural History," the shorter one Hebrew Poetry," with the others on "The gth and Weakness of the Popular Reliand of Liberal Christianity," and "The wolt and the English," and "Review of Curdisagree in the views maintained, will not passed over unregarded, as they are sugges-

face to this work. The author herself states at great mass of their countrymen who est their bread under the heavier portion of the primeval curse. Its object, also, is to suggest how much of that trial may be softened, and of that trial may be softened, and of that labor lightened, by the manifestation of a Europe. I am your correspondent, and under the beavier portion of the indly interest in their daily toil and rare pleases; of a ready appreciation of their better gs, and of a true sympathy with all that know of earthly sorrow and of heavenly

th made was conceived and carried out in the pitit of a holy faith in God, which breathes forth a trayer for guidance in many a difficult emerate. He was permitted to do so, the officer papers. He was permitted to do so, the officer remaining below, who, after waiting a reasonable remaining below, who, after waiting a reasonable in prayer for guidance in many a difficult emergency. There is exhibited not only the desire
to do good, and the determination to undertake
the work, however trying or unpromising, but a
tare skill and wisdom is suiting the mode to the person or case that called for it. The field of labor was in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, where for his arrest.—N. Y. Standard.

made his escape through another entrance in the affirmative, disc except flour. In \$\frac{2}{2}\$ is commodity some the street, and he has not since been heard of. the t ble, a d it was decided in the affirmative, on a sall of the yeas and rays—yeas 28, nays 20.

The subject was then dropped for the present.

Was in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, where for his arrest.—N. Y. Standard.

The subject was then dropped for the present.

judge of others, to cherish any such idea as is the workmen were gathered, some employed in has indicated. He had known Alexander constructing the building, others in preparing Hamilton too well in life, at the bar and in the railways, and yet others collected to be organ forum, he had read the productions of his pen | ized and drilled for employment in the army too often, to doubt of his intellectual powers, or to at Sebastopol, and some of whom belonged to different corps of the soldiery. Most of them were "novices," men of rough, out-spoken frankness, and marked by all those traits of character, virtues as well as faults, that belong to such a class.

A series of Bible readings was established. to which they were personally invited to attend. mode of acting. Alexander Hamilton needs no as also on the services of the church on the borrowed laurels. The attempt, therefore, to Sabbath. They did attend; they were visited also at their boarding houses in sickness : sought out when they had been tempted and pear in the handwriting of his Secretary, we feel yielded to evil influence, and never let go as too degraded or unworthy while within reach of approved. This feature of the volume mars its possible kindness or sympathizing and untiring

No one can read their expressions of gratitude, as well as of their heart breaking lamentations and despairing, and these reviving hopes, without feeling that here was stuff to be wrought into trophies of God's triumph over the heart, and that men of such a stamp warranted all the exertions put forth for their rescue; and they were so wrought. Many of them did believe, lived, and died, too, attenting the reality of the

Ther is a straightforward simplicity in the various setches, a graphic power in the presentation of the scenes, placing the reader by the side of the soul-breashing home missionaries, with the rude classes they sought to bless, the correspondence avoided shows of the portugue and the correspondence avoided shows of the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue and the last by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue and the last by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter to his heart's content, and without restriction, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining admission revenue at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, upon gaining at the sail by Mr. Potter's discion, u hat gives to these records of Christian love to the correspondence excited shouts of laughter, as it was perely fictitious.]

Mr. Hug es, of Indiana, said he must object to the time of the House being occupied further that gives to these records of Christian love to most absorbing interest.

ted, and we have not a doubt that, if read, like the "Memorials of Hedley Vicars," it will be of permanent benefit to many. There is a touching pathos in the little incidents that now and then flash across the narration, that may make the tear spring unbidden to the eye, and prompt the prayer, "God bless them," on the self-denying hearts whose devotion to the weal of the wretched is so unostentationally portrayed.

Many a lesson of the power of truth and of Christian love is contained in these pages many a teaching of heaverly wisdom, to impress the conviction, that where there is a will to do good, there is a way. Nor should the apparent difficulty frustrate the endeavor of one who for strength looks to God alone. In this respect, the author has set a moss remarkable example. ted, and we have not a doubt that, if read, like with this residuous husiness.

the "Memorials of Hedley Vicars," it will be of Mr. Pott r. Then I take this occasion to den

the author has set a most remarkable example. and may there be not a few to imitate it.

Scenes of Cierical Life. The Sad Fortunes of Rev. Amor Barton. Mr. Gilfa's Love Story. Janet's Repentance, By George Eliot. Originall spublished in Blackwood's For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

It was with some imparience we waited for the progress of these stories, as they appeared in the successive numbers of Blackwood. We are glad, therefore, to see them brought al under one cover, thus forming No. 208 o. Harper's "Library of Select Novels," as well as to learn to whose pen we are indebted for them. We do not know whether to regard him Norti ern Democrats. He had hoped they as a new name in this line of authorship; it is woul, all unite in settling this Kansas question so to us, though he may have been a formet in the only possible way; that was, by admitting her s a State. That would transfer the trouble anonymons contributor to the magazine.

These scenes are all of them mainly sad, but over the sombre shades there flit more cheering beams : the moral is good, and some of the incidents take strong hold upon the feelings There is an easy, quiet flow of narrative style, a major of compromise, he would consent to without attempts at exaggeration, that looks as have he are sy withdrawn from Kansas for the the House adjourn; which motion prevailed by

The first of these stories is the shortest and the last of them the longest of the three; and while all of them exhibit the writer's talent haps to be adjudged in the same order and measure. There is more pf romance, however, in the second of these tales.

SERF EMANCIPATION IN EUROPE, THE DI-RECT RESULT OF THE LATE EUROPEAN

present Tzar's wishes have been seconded by a portion of the Russian nobility, must have caused great satisfaction to you and to those other friends of free laborers in American jour-nalism who had the intelligence to comprehend and the manliness to avow that the cause of freedom was ultimately bound up in the suc-

What sane man supposes that, were the late Tzar still living, and had the Allies been baffled before Sebastopol, any measures for the emancipation of Russian serfs would now be forthcoming? The moral, social, and economical progress of Russia had been violently arrested during the rule of Nicholas, in order that his Empire might always present a menacing front to Europe. Russia was like a tiger about Spair of Cu a, and other filibustering projects. to spring upon his prey; and so long as she remained one vast barrack, domestic progress in civilization was out of the question.

But, now that the unhallowed dreams of ambition have been dispelled by the wholesome blasts of adversity, Russia, thrown back upon herself, regains her health, and begins to breathe again in a normal manner. This was precisely what the opposite of the land. sians in fanning the flames of national animosi-ty; they professed to regard the general inter-ests of the human race, including the Russians themselves. They declared that the defeat of be to meet in Monday; upon which the year the Tzar's efforts to subjugate Europe was the and tays vere ordered, and the motion was best thing that could happen for the true interests and happiness of the Russians themselves.

And the result has already proved the wisdom of their anticipations. The industrial classes of Russia, both civic and raral, both bourgeois and peasant, have made greater advances since the conclusion of the late peace, now scarce two years old, than they had made for two gen-erations previously. And none rejoice at this progress in Russia more than those friends of freedom and liberal ideas, who felt it their duty

to oppose the designs of the late Tzar à l'outson to shrink from a fearless retrospection of their course on this question, I fear the same cannot be said for those other friends of free laborers in American journalism, headed by the New York Tribune, who, inspired by a senti-

Mr. Wm. M. Connelly is under indictment in the U. S. District Court at Cincinnati, for harboring the slaves of Col. Withers, of Ken he came to this city several months since, and obtained employment, as a writer for a doily newspaper. Lately, however, a deputy marshal came hither from Cincinnati, and requested to make the proud humble, and those who therish benevolent and Christian sympathy with their fellow men rejoice in the display and effect of such kindness and true regard for the welfare of others.

The author and her fellow-helpers have a true sense of the dignity of labor, and yet more of the worth of the immortal soul. Every effort made was conceived and carried out in the spirit of a holy faith in God, which breathes forth in graver for guidence in source and obtained employment, as a writer for a doily newspaper. Lately, however, a deputy marshal came hither from Cincinnati, and requested Capt. Rynders, marshal of this district, to aid him in arresting Connelly. Rynders, as we learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, designated one of his deputies, named O'Keefe, who was to meet Churchill at seven o'clock in the evening, to proceed to the office of the daily paper upon which Connelly was employed as a reporter, to make the arrest. O'Keefe went to the office in advance of the time agreed upon, and sent to an upper room for Connelly. The latter came down at once, and the arrest was made. Connelly expressed his willingness to accompany the officer, but requested permission to return to his room to arrange his he came to this city several months since

THIR Y-FIFTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

I iday, February 26, 1858. The Sens pe did not sit to-day.

HOUSE. Question of Privilege .- The Speaker stated the first by siness in order to be the resolution of Mr. Hord, of New York, ordering a select committee to investigate certain charges of Executive i terference with members; the pend-tug questic a being, "Shall the resolution be entertained as a question of privilege?"

Mr. Davi, of Indiana, moved that the reso-lution be pottponed until Thursday next; which motion pre ailed.

Possonal Explanation.—Mr. Potter, of Wis-

consis, said he rose to a question of privilege. Under ord pary circumstances, he would not deem it his duty to call the attention of the House to at f aspersions cast upon him by news-paper correspondents, recognising to the fullest extent the ght of the press to comment upon

public men
Mr. Boco k, of Virginia, called the gentleman to ord r. No member could proceed to comment up on a newspaper letter as a question of privilege

Mr. Potts would then ask unanimous consen to make a presonal explanation, and caused to be read an atract from the correspondence of the Norfoli Argus, headed "Kicking Scene in Congress." The correspondent alleges that Messrs Wright of Tennessee and Ethiott of Kentucky, havi g been shut out of the hall by Mr.

a position of the Representatives of the people in the Houle were responsible. The idea that a discolution of the Union was impossible was entirely erroneous, and only calculated to promote hat catastrophe by emboldening agitation. He was not in favor of a dissoultion of the Union and it would never be brought about though his aid. Dissolution could only be the act of the States, whose servants they were, and he should remain at his post, in any event, until called home by the sovereign State of Tennessee. Neve theless, a continuance of the Union would be in possible when the General Government shoul become the oppressor of any of the State for union implied equality, which oppress on would destroy.

entire'y to Kansas, and he hoped they would then tave eave to cut their own throats in their wn w,y, subject only to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State

Mr Giddings, of Ohio, inquired whether, as He demanded the previous question.

Mr Smith replied emphatically that he would. five minutes before four colock, the House ad. The l'reside at had said in his message that the journed. admittion o' Kansas would enable him to withdraw the tropps and send them to Utah. Mr. Gidd ags gave notice that he should in

troduce a b \ directing the President to with-draw he ar- y from Kansas. Mr. Smit!, If I will vote to withdraw the army will t e gentleman vote for the admission

Mi Giddi igs. Never, sir; never, with the Lecosipton lonstitution.
Til hour fixed for terminating the general debay havi, g arrived, the bill was then read in

The Trea with Denmark -The Committee The late news of the emancipation of serfs took p the pill to enable the President of the in Russia, and the cordial way in which the Unit | Stat s to fulfil the stipulations contained in the third and sixth articles of the treaty be tweet the United States and the King of Denmark, of the 11th of April, 1857, for the discontinus ce of he Sound dues.

It pprop ates \$390,000 to fulfil the stipula-tions, if the reaty with Denmark.

Mr. Gidd ags, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and t ade a peech on Kansas, which was nearly inaut ble ii the Reporters' gallery. He was under tood as oppose the Lecompton Constituunderstood so oppose the Lecompton Constitu-tion ( a a vigation of the laws and Constitution of the Unit, I States, a violation of the princitratic with cherishing the design of robbing

for the pure se of extending Slavery.

Mr. Smit of Virginia, wished to say a few word on the bill. He denied that it was the duty if the House to pass any appropriations to carry out treaties without considering their

The Com littee then rose and reported the India appy priation bill and the bill in relation to the treat with Denmark to the House. Under the operation of the previous question, Ad ourne ent Over.—Mr. Florence, of Penn sylva, ia, mr sed that when the House adjourn, i agree to— eas 78, nays 60.

At twent minutes before five o'clock, the Hous adjor ned.

Londay, March 1, 1858.

SENATE.

House Buls Referred.—The following bills from he Hase of Representatives were read and referred to the Committee on Finance: A dill making appropriations for the current and douting at expenses of the Indiana department and & fulfilling treaty stipulations with the wirious Indian tribes for the year ending

June 30, 18 9.

A Bill to mable the President of the Unite State to fuel treaty stipulations contained in the United States and the King of Denmark, of the Ilth pril, 1857, for the discontinuance of the Sound dues.

Civil Officers absent from Kansas.—Mr. Wil-

son called up the resolution submitted by him on the 11th reximo, calling for the number of civil officers, absent from Kansas, which said resolution i ad been passed, and on which a motica to a consider had been entered on the

Mr. Bigs, objected to the motion, on the of Co igress to make the call.

Mr Wilson could not see how the

from North Parolina or any other Senator could object to the obtaining of the information called for b; the resolution. They were informed that manf civil officers of the Territory were absent

Mr Bigg held that the call was not calcula ted to effect any practical good, and was at least but falcul, ted to excite crimination and re-crimination and therefore would move to lay The Cha : was understood by the Reporter

to postpone all the prior special orders, with a view to proceed to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. On this metion a disc ssion arose as to the priority of business, in which Mesars. Green, Gwin, Broderick, Dougles, Seward, Polk, and others, participated, when the question was taken on a call of the year and nays, and it was decided in the affire ctive by the following

vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen: Bayard, Benjamin,
Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Bown, Clay, Collamer,
Crittenden, Evans, Fitt, Green, Hammond,
Henderson, Houston, Huster, Iverson, Johnson
of Arkansas. Johnson of Tennessee, Jones,
Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian,
Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson Gi New Jersey, Toombs and Wright-32.

and Wright—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas Durkee, Foot, Foster, Gran, Hamlin, Harlan King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Vilson—20.

Mr. Green then rose and addressed the Sen

ate in support of the bill and in the course of his remarks a personal explanation was enter tained in relation to the eport of the majority and the views of the minerity.

Mr. Collamer took the floor, and supported the views of the minority, when, without con-

cluding, he gave way for a motion to go into Executive session.

On motion of Mr. Meson, the Senate ther receeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a potracted session, the Senate adjourned at a lafe hour.

HOUSE. The select committee on the resolution ex lling from his seat in the House Mr. O. B. Matteson, of New York, was appointed as fol-lows: Messrs. Seward Georgia, Harris of Illinos, Grow of Pennsylvania, Curtis of Iowa, and Bishop of Connecticut.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, was excused from

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, was excused from service on the committee at his own request. Organization of Officers of the House.—Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, trona the Committee on Accounts, to whom had been recommitted the bill fixing the number and compensation of the clerks, messengers, pager, and laborers, of the House of Representatives, reported back the same without amendment.

Mr. Mason addressed the House at length in explanation, and adversery of the bill, and

n explanation and advecacy of the bill, and noved that it be put upon its passage. Mr. Spinner, of New York, moved to amend so as to make the proposed reduction of com ensation of employes take effect in December

mext.
Mr. Warren, of Arkanas, opposed the bill He was in favor of retrinchment and reform, but wanted to begin with the higher function aries of Government, and not strike at the little pages and the laborers whose bread depended upon their wager. He moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, advocated the bill, believing that it would a serate to prevent the granting of extravagant bonuses to employes by resolution at the end of the session. It was important that the number and compensation of employes should be fired and determined by

Mr. Smith, of Illinois spoke in favor granting a liberal compensation to employes.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, took the same view of Committee of the Whole
Mr. Haskin, of New York, offered an amend

ment repealing the act fixing the annual com-pensation of members of Congress, and pro-viding that the pay shall pereafter be eight dollars per day. He was opposed to reducing the pay of the humble employes of the House, while the paid agents of Government who were employed in manufacturing public opinion in favor of a gigantic swind were to have their Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, apported the bill as

a desirable measure of reform, so far as it went.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, Feb. 23 .- The steamer Anglo-Sax on arrived here this evening, at six o'clock bringing Liverpool dates of the 10th inst. The steamers City of Washington and Arago also sailed on the 10th.

The Anglo-Saxon was estained twelve hours

off Cape Race, by the ice. The United States corvitte Constellation was at Alexandria January 6th.

England.—Leave has been granted to Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, to introduce a bill to amend the penal law, by making conspiracy to murder a felony. The vote was three to one.
Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords,
asked whether any communication had passed
between the British and French Governments respecting certain insulting paragraphs in the Moniteur. He considered that the French Government, by authorizing the publication of the insults, had taken the responsibility. Lord Granville said that a note had been eceived from Count Walawski, explaining the sublication of the addresses, and the regret of the Emperor at the appearance of anything

A aote of thanks was passed to the army in India by both Houses of Furliament, after some objections made to Lord Canning being included in the vote. France.—M. Billaulte, the French Minister f the Interior, has resigned, and has been suc-

offensive to England.

ceeded by M. Espinapee.

Important from China — Calcutta dates to the 9th of January, via Malta, have reached England. Also, Canton tates of the 29th of December, and Bombay dates to the 13th of January. Sir Colin Campbell had taken pos session of Finkabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2d. Perachpore was also taken on the 6th—seven guns captured, and 200 of the enemy killed. The British loss was The roads between Delsi and Calcutta were open. Gen. Outram was safely posted. The

lumbagh peasantry were beginning to bring supplies to the camp.

The British and French forces landed at Ca ton on the 28th of December. The British landed 4,600, and the Fanch 900 men. The walls were escaladed on the 29th, and the

heights within the town were in possession of the besiegers by nine o'cock in the morning. The Chinese feebly contasted the advance of the English and French within the city. The damage done to the town was but small. The of the ship Actued, was killed. The Times's dispatch says that the bombar ment of Canton commenced at daylight on the 28th, and continued all day and the ensuing night. The assault was made in three divisone, at 6 o'clock in the morning. Gough's

fort was taken, and two others were blown up The Chinese continued to fire from their houses but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

Tea had considerably declined at Hong

We have news from Europe to the 13th inst. brought by the steamship America, which arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. In a financial point of view it is important. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of intersst to three per cent, and consols had advanced to 961. The cotton market was unusually active, at a considerable advance in prices

while breadstuffs were correspondingly depres

A shocking catastrophe had occurred on the coast of England. The stip Leander, Captain Curtis, of Bath, Me., and the steamer North American, came in collision, and in a short time after the ship sunk, arrying down with her the captain's wife, the second mate, and eight of the crew. The poptain and the balnately rescued.

There is but little political news of im-

portance by this arrival Lord Palmerston providing for the transfer of the governmental control of India to the rown. In France, reports were in circulation of the resignations Marshal Valiant, Mininger of War, and o Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The news from Californ is interesting, but

not important. Money was scarce in San Francisco, and the receipte of gold from the interior quite limited. The markets were again overstocked with all descriptions of merchanclared themselves with the Republicans

Admission of Kansas Mr. Green moved manded since 1853. More than the usual Everett Sargent, Common Pleas Judge, and number of murders and affrays had occurred late Democratic Speaker of the House. There in various parts of the State. At San Diego, is also a great stampede among the rank and Mr. Getman, sheriff of Los Angeles county, had been killed by an insane man named Reed, from Texas. In a subsequent attempt to arrest the murderer, a regular battle ensued, which resulted in the killing of the homicide, his body being riddled with balls. A thrilling account of the affair is given in our compilation of the

news. A suicide mania prevailed at San Francisco. No less than thirteen suicides and sttempts at self-destruction were perpetrated during the fortnight previous to the sailing of the steamer. A duel had taken place between two French editors. They fought with small swords, and both were wounded.

There is nothing important from Oregon.

The gold mines on Frazer's river were said to be rich in the precious ore.

The intelligence from Salt Lake City represents the Mormons as suffering for want of provisions, clothing, and dry goods. A party had arrived at the Mohave river in quest of supplies, and with orders to prevent the further emigra-tion of the Saints from Bernardino. Two comanies of artillery had been sent to San Bernarence from the Mormons.

A Nice Point of Law. I heard this anecdote from a gentleman long resident in Philadelphia. Two Quakers n that place applied to their society, as they lo not go to law, to decide in the following difficulty: A is uneasy about a ship that ough to have arrived, meets B, au insurer, and states his wish to have the vessel insured. The matter is agreed upon. A returns home, and receives a letter informing him of the loss of his ship. What shall he do? He is afraid that the policy is not filled up, and should B hear of the matter soon, it is all over with him; thee hasn't filled up the policy, thee nedn't, for I've heard of the ship." "Oh, oh!" thinks B to himself, cunning fellow; he wants to do me out of the premium." So he writes thus to A: "Friend A, thee be est too late by half an hour, the policy is filled." A rubs his hands with delight, yet B refuses to pay. Well, what is the decision? The loss is divided between them.— Essays Contributed to Blackwood's Magazine, by the Rev. John Eagles, M. A.

The ship John Milton, Capt. Ephraim Hardng, from Chincha Islands, via Hampton Roads, bound to New York, with a cargo of gueno, was wrecked off Montauk, L. I., on Saturday ast, during the severe snow-storm, and shortly after became a total wreck. There are very little hopes of any persons being saved from her. Eight dead bodies had been found on the beach; also the captain's writing-desk, with

some of the ship's papers in it.

The John Milton belonged to E. & N. Robinson, and others, of New Bedford, was a very superior vessel of 1,445 tons, built at Fairhaven in 1854, valued at \$80,000; freight \$30,000, and cargo about \$60,000. Total loss, \$170,000. The John Milton, from her tonnage, we suppose had a crew of about thirty persons.

The Hon. John Y. Mason, our Minister t France, has written to the President of the James River and Kanawha Company, describing in very complimentary terms the signal ability and success with which the Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston had fulfilled his mission to France, in regard to a direct trade to Virginia. It appears that an arrangement has been made with the Orleans Railroad Company, by which Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire, and Nor-folk, in Virginia. Judge Mason states that at the mouth of the Loire "the French Government is constructing the most magnificent artificial harbor in the world. Opening to the ocean, a ship sailing between that point and Chesapeake Bay avoids the channel, and will find her route shorter by a considerable tim than between Havre and the same point." He adds, that "the Orleans Company has a large capital, is the best-managed concern in France, and owns a net work of railroad which covers one-third of the Empire, connecting Paris with the ocean, and connecting with other lines to Switzerland, Italy, and Germany.—National Intelligencer.

The venerable Josiah Quincy, sr., of Boston is about to publish a "Life of John Quincy Adams." This work is to be comprised in one octavo volume, and, in addition to its intrinsic literary merits, which cannot fail to be of a high order, it will possess unusual interest, from the fact that its venerable author is now eightysix years of age. Mr. Quincy was born on the 4th of February, 1772, when George the Third was King of Americans as well as of Englishmen. It is said that "he came into the world a little ahead of Lord Lyndhurst, the same nurse officiating at each birth." He is proba-bly the only native Bostonian who has a clear remembrance of the Declaration of Independence, which happened when he was not quite four and a half years old.

A Model Firm .- It is said that Messr Gales & Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., partners for forty-five years in the publishing business, never had a difference of opinion on political questions, and never a jar or misunderstanding of any sort. They have never known a division of interest; from their common coffer each has always thirty years past, there has never been a settle-

peal the Metropolitan Police law has been re-ferred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill has been introduced for the regristration of voters. A bill has been introduced for the better protection of the remains of the dead. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation rehaving nominated a successor to N. S. Benton, Auditor, the Senate refused to confirm; so that Mr. Benton remains in office. Lorenzo Bur-roughs has been elected by both Houses a Regent of the University, in the place of John Keyes Paige, deceased.

Gen. Jim Lane has began the publication of his autobiography in the Kansas Crusader, in which he states that his father and two other Democrats held the State Convention of Indiana at which Andrew Jackson was nominated for the Presidency; and that this nomination was probably the means of putting Jackson on the Presidential track.

We have files from the West Indies, dated at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of February, with later news from most of the other islands. Generally speaking, the weather was good, and the prospects of the sugar crop encouraging.
The labor supply question engaged the attention of all parties. Whilst the importation of African slaves, according to the French plan, was denounced, it was acknowledged that the plan of coolie emigration from India did not promise any decided relief, and the hopes of the arrival of convict sepoys were fast diminishing. The public health remained good.

These over one-fourth of the whole. These are chiefly built with Northern capital, and built to direct the course of trade and travel to Northern centres. New York and Pennsylvania have 5,135 miles. The six States of New

The recent conduct of the Emperor Napoleon in encouraging the hostile fulminations of his army against England has aroused the spirit of John Bull, who retorts upon "little Nap" with some keen home thrusts. The London Times reminds him that his uncle left a legacy of \$2,000 to Cantillon, the soldier who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, and that he, Louis Napoleon, is said, shortly after his seizure of the throne, to have sought this person out, and to have paid him the legacy with

writing from Lawrence, K. T., says:

"rumor was started in this vicinity, last
evening, that the intelligence had been received from Washington, by a confidential friend of Mr. Buchanan, resident in this city, indicating the probable decapitation of Gov. Denver within the coming month, and the appointment of the Hon. John K. Porter, of Albany, N. Y., in

The American press of Kentucky is a unit in opposition to the Lecompton swindle, and the Maysville Eagle predicts that Marshall and Underwood, the American Representatives in Congress, will go against it on the final vote. It says they voted against the investigation, because they thought the frauds so evident as to require no further exposure. Lecompton is fast using up the fragments of the Democratic party in New Hampshire. Three of the chief men of that party have openly deMr. Clayton, the author of a book on the

Crimean campaign, met in his journey a strong-minded woman. He says:

"We next touched at Malta, taking on board a few fresh passengers in lieu of some we had landed there. Among the new comers was a lady of a most violent temper, so ungovernable that she hated mortally all who did not agree entirely with her ideas upon everything. Her husband informed us that, just before his marriage, he was warned by several of the lady's fiery disposition, and, to test the accuracy of the information, one evening, as he sat next to her at dinner, he managed clear Timothy Seed . erly to jog the servant's elbow, as a plate of mockerly to jog the servant's elbow, as a plate of mock-turtle soup was offered her, which, of course, was upset over the young lady's white dress of tulle lace. No complaint, nor even a frown, being evinced, the delighted suitor concluded Hops - hat what he had heard was a mistake, and that his inamorata had the temper of a lamb who had been fed upon mashed potatoes, and as harm-less as water gruel. So the marriage took place; but soon the lady's real character displayed it-Pork, Prime . self, as is always the case after marriage, but never before; and his wife, like a human Strom boli, was subjected to fiery erruptions every ten Wool, Washed minutes, upon a fair average.
"'How is it, my dear, said the happy hus band, 'that having such a bad temper, you stood the ordeal by soup so well? " 'Why,' answered the lady, 'I may have ap peared indifferent at the time, but, good heavens!
you should have only gone into my room a lit-

tle while afterwards, and seen the marks of my teeth upon the bed-post!" BABOONS AT HOME .- A new work has jus been published in England, by Captain A. W. Drayson, of the Royal Artillery, entitled "Sporting Scenes among the Kaffirs of South Africa."
We extract from a review of it the following

amusing description of an ape family:
"I watched them through my glass, and was "I watched them through my glass, and was much amused at their grotesque and almost human movements. Some of the old ladies had their olive branches in their lips, and appeared to be 'doing their hair,' while a patriarchallooking old fellow paced backwards and forwards, with a fussy sort of look; he was evidently on sentry, and seemed to think himself of no small. importance. This estimate of his dignity did not appear to be universally acknowledged, as two or three young baboons sat close behind him, watching his proceedings. Sometimes, with the most grotesque movements and ex-pressions, they would stand directly in his path, and hobble away only at the last moment. One daring youngster followed close on the heels of the patriarch during the whole length of his beat, and gave a sharp tug at his tail as he was about to turn. The old fellow seemed to treat it with the greatest indifference—scarcely turning round at the insult. Master Impudence was about repeating the performance, when the pater, showing that he was not such a fool as he looked, suddenly sprang round, and, catching the young one before he could escape, gave him two or three such cuffs that I could the screams that resulted therefrom. The venerable gentleman then chucked the delinquent over his shoulder, and continued his promenade with the greatest coolness. The old baboon, evidently, was acquainted with the practical details of Solomon's proverb. A crowd gathered round the naughty child, who, childlike, (seeing commiseration,) shrieked all the louder. I even fancied I could see the angry glandes of the mamma, as she took her dear little pet in her arms, and removed it from a repetition of such The winter of 1857-'8 is, by general consent

regarded as one of the most remarkable fo mildness ever known. The senior editor of the Sun, however, recollects a winter (that of 1801) more remarkable than the present. In January of that year, many of the Berkshire farmers were engaged in ploughing their land, and for the space of two weeks, fires were scarcely nethe Indian summer. In February and Marc following, the weather was not unusually cold. Pittsfield Sun.

PONTIUS PILATE NOT DEAD YET .- When Mrs B., the actress, was making a summer excur sion in the country, she was accompanied by her husband, and a party of his and her friends One of these was a Mr. —, formerly a pilot on the Boston station, who had laughed and grown fat so long, that he had become, like Wolsey, "a man of unbounded stomach." Some one asked, "Who is this large man in Mrs. B.'s suit?"

'That," said his informant, "is Mr. he is a pilot?" "Exactly," was the response, "I should think he was-pauncheous Pilate!"-Ecening

A Dog MA .- Sergeant Wilde, whose dictato rial manner of arguing a point of law is well known, was once engaged in a rather curious case, where plaintiff and defendant were possessed, one of a male and the other of a female dog, of a very rare species. In order to preserve the breed, it was agreed by the parties, that the progeny of these two animals should be divided equally between them; but subsequently the owner of the female dog refused to give the other his share of the litter of puppies which had been produced. Sergeant (then Mr.) Wilde, who was for the defence, thundered forth several times, in the course of his speech, "I lay it down as an axiom." At last, the counsel on the other side, watching his opporperative tone, had repeated—"I lay it down as an axiom"—and whispered to him, in a voice loud enough to be heard by the bench and bar, "Pray lay it down as a dog-ma the next time." ceived power to send for persons and papers The joke told—a suppressed laugh ran through relative to the New York ferries. Gov. King the court. Wilde, for the first time in his life, lost his self-possession, and, consequently, his

> The practice of dictation to an amanuensis is much more common among literary men in England than in this country. We learn, how-ever, that it is being gradually introduced into some newspaper offices here. We regret to hear that a melancholy necessity has driven the accomplished editor of the Louisville Jour-nal, Mr. George D. Prentice, the poet and wit, into the transatlantic custom. He recently suf-fered a paralytic shock, by which his right hand has been left unable to hold a pen.

> The Railroad Journal gives a list of all the railroads in operation in the United States on the 1st of January, 1858. There are about 500 roads and branches. The total number of miles in operation is 26,210, which cost \$919,990,516. In 1848, there were 5,265 miles in operation, an increase of 20,945, an average addition of more than 2,000 miles a year. The slave holding States have 6,623 miles of railroad, or a trifle over one-fourth of the whole. These England have 3,750 miles. The seven free

## PREPARE FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The Republican Association of Washington have just completed arrangements for publishing and distributing Tracts, Essays, Speeches, bearing upon the important question now agita ting the country.

Most of the Speeches delivered in Congress during the present session by the Republican

members, and also those that may hereafter be delivered, can be had, enveloped and free of postage, at 75 cents per 100 for eight-page, and \$1.25 per 100 for sixteen-page Speeches. They will also be directed, without additional expense, to such names as may be forwarded. Our Republican friends ought to take immediate steps to flood every Congressional district and especially districts now represented by Democrats, with these Speeches and Documents. Address L. CLEPHANE, Secretary Republican Association

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FROM THE CLERGY.

Rev. J. G. Stearns writes: "I consider it the best ren edy I ever knew for Dyspepsia."

The late Rev. Dr. Granger repeatedly expressed his belief that he owed his life to the timely use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. During his recent visit to the Misses that of thousands, with this addition, that they Davis's Pain Killer. During his recent visit to the Misses to the last, and drag "lengthening chains" to their graves. It may be true, that most slaves are continued in Thermah, he had a severe attack of the Cholking. and was immediately relieved by its use.

Rev. A. Webster, Editor of the Christian Era, writes I have used your Pain Killer for many years, in my a mily, with much satisfaction." Rev. J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission, India.

orse remedies she has tried; I am using it for dysper

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This little book contains a vast amount of information especting the comparative condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as to territory, population adustry, wealth, education, intelligence, religion, moral dvancement, and general progress. The work must ave cost a great deal of laborious research, and it cervalue cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certally presents arguments in favor of Freedem on every time. It contains just the kind of information that should more generally known in all sections of the country chope there will be a public demand for thousands of the country.

1. CLEPHANE,
Secretary Republican Association, Washington, D. C.

" Truth is Stranger than Fiction." Published this Day, February 9, 1858.

FIFTY YEARS IN CHAINS :

THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVE WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. " My God! can such things be!

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n States.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is one of the many books that have come from the popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but, unlike many of its class, it is a book of facts, and does not depend for its worth upon the imagination of the author. It is an auto-biography, the life of an American slave—that is to say, and by himself—and all the more effective for being published mostly in the language of the chief character. The slave author saites that he is now living, where he has lived for some years past, about fifty miles from Philadelphia, fearful at this day to let his place of residence be known, lest even yet it may be supposed that, as an article of property, he may be of sufficient value to be worth mirrouber in his old are. What an idea, that an old man, their graves. It may be true, that most staves are con-tent with their lot, which is not the least of the evils o slavery, but it is impossible to exaggerate the misery or those of their number who feel their degradation, and long for freedom. They experience sensations of fact transcending the powers of the most vivid imagination As an old poet has said—

"He that aye has lived free,
May not well know the misery,
The wrath, the hate, the spite, and all,
That's compass'd in the name of thrail."

But we can study the accounts we have of the miseries fitness who have obtained this costlisest kind of knowings, and resolve to do our part to lessen the wrongs of air brethren. Few works are better calculated than that on higher as its spired sound views on the spiter.

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